

**XXXII**

**TECMUN Jr.**

---

First Committee on  
Disarmament and  
International Security

XXXII TECMUN Jr.  
**Session Schedule**

---

**Wednesday, November 13th**

Registration	8:00 – 9:00 h.
Opening Ceremony	9:00 – 10:00 h.
Break	10:00 – 10:30 h.
First Session	10:30 – 12:30 h.
Break	12:30 – 13:00 h.
Second Session	13:00 – 15:00 h.
Meal	15:00 – 16:00 h.
Third Session	16:00 – 18:00 h.

**Thursday, November 14th**

Master Conference	8:30 – 9:30 h.
Break	9:30 – 10:00 h.
Fourth Session	10:00 – 12:30 h.
Break	12:30 – 13:00 h.
Fifth Session	13:00 – 15:00 h.
Meal	15:00 – 16:00 h.
Sixth Session	16:00 – 18:00 h.

**Friday, November 15th**

Seven Session	8:00 – 9:30 h.
Break	9:30 – 10:00 h.
Eight Session	10:00 – 12:00 h.
Break	12:00 – 12:30 h.
Ninth Session	12:30 – 14:40 h.
Meal	14:40 – 16:00 h.
Closing Ceremony	16:00 – 18:30 h.

XXXII TECMUN Jr.

**General Agenda**

---

*General Secretary: Paulo Souto Núñez*

**GENERAL COORDINATION**

*Subsecretary of General Coordination: Brenda Noreña Mejía*

*Supervisor of General Coordination for Media Content: Gabriel Morales Villanueva*

*Supervisor of General Coordination for co. Secretariat: Samuel Alejandro Herrera Tapia*

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

*General Subsecretary: William Vázquez Hernández*

*Supervisor of General Coordination: Jennifer Montserrat Abonce Padilla*

**Reunión de Alto Nivel para la Asamblea General**

*Presidente: Samantha Salgado Nájjar*

- A) Estrategias para frenar el desplazamiento masivo en el Sahel Central y en las subregiones de la zona a causa de la carencia de recursos vitales dentro de la región.
- B) Medidas para contrarrestar la privación de los derechos humanos en la República de Colombia y la República Bolivariana de Venezuela, haciendo énfasis en las acciones cometidas por el Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN) colombiano.

**First Committee on Disarmament and International Security**

*President: Fátima Fuente del Campo González*

- A) Actions to curb the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's nuclear ambitions to enhance security cooperation among countries in East Asia and the United States of America to mitigate the risk of military nuclear conflicts.
- B) Strategies to eradicate illicit weapons' trafficking in Latin America and the United States of America to minimize the number of homicides and crime due to criminal organizations in the region.

**Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe**

*Presidente: Beatriz Mena Torres*

- A) Acciones para contrarrestar las implicaciones económicas en América Latina como consecuencia del lavado de activos, garantizando el crecimiento económico, con énfasis en la República Federativa de Brasil, la República de Haití y los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.
- B) Estrategias para asegurar un impulso y productividad en la región, abordando la cooperación internacional y proyectos regionales, para potenciar el desarrollo económico de la República de Chile y la República de Colombia.

**Committee on Enforced Disappearances**

*President: Daniela Alexa Alcántara Sosa*

- A) Actions to prevent enforced disappearances of migrants crossing the border between the United States of America and the United Mexican States in the presence of the Mexican Cartel, with emphasis on smuggling of migrants in the border state of Tamaulipas.

**B)** Measures to lower enforced disappearances due to human trafficking of women and children with emphasis on the People's Republic of China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by the criminal Chinese groups known as the Chinese Triads.

**Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas**

*Presidente: Sofía Dominique Morin Anguiano*

**A)** Medidas para erradicar la crisis de salud de las mujeres, madres e infantes en la República Islámica de Afganistán tras el mandato talibán.

**B)** Mecanismos para deconstruir normas sexuales y de género en potencias coloniales con énfasis en salvaguardar los derechos reproductivos y salud sexual de la comunidad transgénero.

**Committee Against Torture**

*President: Eirik Alvin Otto Halvorsen de la Peña*

**A)** Measures to stop torture and other offences to human rights by the militant group Boko Haram in the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

**B)** Strategies to eradicate actions of torture and crimes against humanity towards prisoners in penal institutions in the Arab Republic of Syria perpetrated by the prison personnel.

**United Nations Industrial Development Organization**

*President: Ana Mercado Garduño*

**A)** Measures to reduce air pollution as a consequence of the release of toxic substances in the region of South America focusing on the scarcity of sustainable pharmaceutical industrialization.

**B)** Actions to prevent unemployment due to economic crisis in agribusiness value chains located in Africa, emphasizing in the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the Republic of South Africa.

**Grupo Intergubernamental de Expertos sobre el Cambio Climático**

*Presidente: Andrea Abigail Salazar López*

**A)** Medidas para frenar los cambios en el océano y la criosfera vinculados al cambio climático, procurando la seguridad de comunidades afectadas por el nivel del mar y deshielos en los polos.

**B)** Acciones para consolidar la modernización y reformación del uso de fósiles tradicionales hacia fuentes de energía sustentables y renovables con enfoque hacia el cumplimiento del cero neto.

**Organización de los Estados Americanos**

*Presidente: Paulette Mayen Alvarez*

**A)** Mecanismos para contrarrestar el uso erróneo de inteligencia artificial dentro del ciberespacio, con el objetivo de erradicar la piratería de información en la región de Latinoamérica.

**B)** Acciones para verificar el sistema electoral de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela para las elecciones presidenciales, con enfoque al Gobierno que integran la Iniciativa Democrática de España y las Américas (Grupo IDEA) y sus implicaciones sociales dentro de la población.

## **ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

*General Subsecretary: Miranda Senties Carmona*

*Supervisor Of General Coordination: María Fernanda Haro García*

### **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime**

*President: Guillermo Pacheco Infante*

**A)** Actions to combat the large-scale trafficking of synthetic opioids, such as fentanyl, between Eastern Asia and America, with an emphasis on the People's Republic of China and the United Mexican States.

**B)** Measures to combat drug trafficking via deep web platforms due to the ease of access, focusing on the European region.

### **Comité de los Derechos del Niño**

*Presidente: María José Zárraga García*

**A)** Medidas para eliminar la explotación infantil en las minas de la República Democrática del Congo debido a la crisis económica y la falta de regulaciones públicas.

**B)** Estrategias para contrarrestar el reclutamiento de niños por parte de grupos armados en la República Federal de Somalia debido al actual conflicto armado civil.

### **Office of Legal Affairs**

*President: Amaya López de Uralde Argüelles*

**A)** Measures to guarantee national security in the Republic of Haiti due to the presence of gangs, caused by the civil conflict.

**B)** Strategies to assure political freedom in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar given the current increase of tensions due to the military coup of 2021.

### **Departamento de Asuntos Políticos y Consolidación de la Paz**

*Presidente: Claudia Guadalupe Pfeiffer Benítez*

**Tópico único)** Procedimientos para favorecer el diálogo y mediación en el actual conflicto armado entre la Federación Rusa y Ucrania.

### **Histórica Organización para la Prohibición de Armas Químicas**

*Presidente: Patrick Eduardo Cunillé Paniagua*

**A)** Medidas para detectar y destruir arsenales químicos en el Estado de Libia tras la caída del régimen de Muamar Gadafi. (2011-2014)

**B)** Estrategias para investigar y prevenir el uso de armamento químico en la República del Sudán enfatizando el conflicto de Darfur. (2003-2014)

### **Organisation Mondiale de la Santé**

*Président: Emiliano Melchor Romo*

**A)** Mesures pour garantir le bien-être des enfants et des femmes qui allaitent dans la bande de Gaza en raison du conflit et de son impact sur leurs systèmes de santé.

**B)** Stratégies pour aider les femmes et les filles de la République du Yémen face à l'impact de la crise humanitaire, en donnant la priorité à la garantie de leurs droits et à la réduction des effets sur leur vie quotidienne.

#### **Unión Africana**

*Presidente: Leonardo García Mercado*

**A)** Medidas para contrarrestar la crisis alimentaria y sus efectos en la población africana, con énfasis en el Cuerno de África, y la región central y occidental del continente.

**B)** Medidas para mejorar la infraestructura en el comercio intraafricano dentro del Zona de Libre Comercio Continental Africana (AfCFTA) debido a su limitante económica.

#### **Historical Commission on the Status of Women**

*President: Abril Valdés Calva*

**A)** Measures to eradicate the forced abortion and female infanticide with emphasis in People's Republic of China and the Republic of India. (2007 - 2014)

**B)** Strategies to eliminate discrimination and family violence against women in the Arab Republic of Egypt including spousal abuse and female genital mutilation. (1996)

#### **Mercado Común del Sur**

*Presidente: Daniela Melian Briseño González*

**A)** Medidas para disminuir el impacto del cambio climático en la seguridad alimentaria con énfasis en la República Federativa de Brasil.

**B)** Estrategias para combatir la desigualdad de género en el ámbito laboral y educativo con énfasis en la República del Paraguay y la República del Ecuador.

#### **SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND REGIONAL ORGANISMS**

*General Subsecretary: Aranza Michelle Castro Rivero*

*Supervisor of General Coordination: Aarón Badillo Aguilar*

#### **International Law Commission**

*President: Mariana Carolina Guerrero Zárate*

**A)** Measures to enhance the legal response, creating a balance between national sovereignty and international justice; taking as a starting point the case of Omar Al-Bashir, the Republic of the Sudan's longtime ruler, accused of genocide.

**B)** Actions to reduce the impact of the New Pact on Migration and Asylum approved by the European Union, which infringes the international migration law management regime and represents a threat to refugees and asylum seekers leading to forced displacement from Africa.

#### **Organización del Tratado del Atlántico Norte**

*Presidente: Sara Sofía Govantes Cruz*

**A)** Estrategias para contrarrestar la crisis de seguridad migratoria y de refugiados provocada por los conflictos y la inestabilidad en las fronteras meridionales del Mar Egeo, haciendo hincapié en el tráfico ilegal de personas y las redes delictivas.

**B)** Mecanismos para frenar la militarización del Mar Negro y el Mar Báltico debido a la lucha por la influencia creada en el conflicto ucraniano entre miembros de la OTAN y la

Federación Rusa, a fin de salvaguardar, gestionar y cooperar en conjunto para la seguridad marítima.

### **Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica**

*Presidente: Dulce Regina Ramos Redonda*

- A) Medidas para prevenir accidentes y proteger centrales ante ataques nucleares con énfasis en el reciente caso de Zaporíyia.
- B) Estrategias para promover la accesibilidad a la energía nuclear con fines médicos, con énfasis en zonas rurales de África Subsahariana.

### **International Criminal Police Organization**

*President: Ana Paula García López*

- A) Strategies to combat illicit attacks due to the business and sale of counterfeit medicines in Africa, with emphasis on improving security measures and regulatory compliance.
- B) Actions to counter cybercrime and cyber attacks in the Asia-Pacific region, focusing on the strength and enhancement of cybersecurity measures.

### **Consejo de Seguridad**

*Presidente: Paulina de la Victoria Patiño*

- A) Estrategias para resolver y prevenir un conflicto armado entre la República Popular de China y la República de China ocasionado por los desacuerdos en torno a la unificación del territorio con énfasis en las provocaciones existentes en el estrecho de Taiwán.
- B) Acciones para frenar las constantes tensiones militares en el Mar Amarillo ocasionadas por el latente conflicto entre la República Democrática Popular de Corea y la República de Corea.

### **Counter-Terrorism Committee**

*Presidente: Renata Monroy Montalvo*

- A) Strategies to halt the recruitment and radicalization of members for extremist groups with a focus on countering the influence of the ISIS group in the Middle East.
- B) Measures to strive against the organizational structure of extremist attacks led by the Lashkar-e-Taiba entity, with emphasis on South Asia.

### **Convención de las Naciones Unidas contra la Corrupción**

*Presidente: María José Parra Meza*

- A) Medidas para neutralizar la crisis política dentro de la región del Reino de Tailandia, como consecuencia del conflicto institucional dentro de la región.
- B) Acciones para criminalizar la corrupción de alto nivel por parte de funcionarios públicos ocasionada por inestabilidad gubernamental en la República Bolivariana de Venezuela.

### **World Bank**

*President: Gabriel Salazar Valdovinos*

- A) Strategies to establish post-conflict reconstruction in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, aiming to reactivate the economy and restore the damages caused by the Tigray civil warlike conflict.

**B)** Strategies to prioritize the economic and social development in the Republic of Haiti, emphasizing on improving the life quality, as political instability and natural disasters have stopped their development.

**Corte Internacional de Justicia**

*Presidente: Yésika Pamela García Trejo*

**A) Aplicación de la Convención contra la Tortura y Otros Tratos o Penas Crueles, Inhumanos o Degradantes** (Canadá y Reino de los Países Bajos v. República Árabe Siria).

**B) Incidente aéreo del 8 de enero de 2020** (Canadá, Reino de Suecia, Ucrania y Reino Unido v. República Islámica de Irán).

*“The only way to get what you want in this world is through hard work”  
-Tiana (The Princess and The Frog)*

Dear delegate,

It is with great pleasure that I greet you on behalf of the First Committee on Disarmament and International Security.

Two years ago, I found a special place in TECMUN, and it has been a transformative experience ever since. TECMUN has become an important part of my education, helping me grow both academically and personally. Along the way, I have made countless friendships who have supported me and enriched my journey. With their help, I have learned so much and grown in ways I never imagined. I have learned that TECMUN is not just about academic success or winning awards; it is about personal growth, discovering your passions, and believing in your talent, intelligence, and empathy. I am immensely grateful for the skills and insights I have gained through this process. The guidance and support from mentors and fellow delegates made me fall in love with the model and I hope to be that guiding presence for you now. Welcome to TECMUN!

I hope you find TECMUN to be a place where your voice, ideas and ambitions can flourish. Participating in an event like this requires confidence, commitment, courage, determination and a deep sense of responsibility that not everyone has. You are here to speak up for those who are not able to do so, to address some of the most pressing issues that the world faces nowadays and to work towards solutions. Your presence and participation are the demonstration of your bravery and commitment to making a difference. The discussions you engage in, the resolutions you draft and the compromises you make are all steps towards building a better future. I truly believe in the power that dialogue and collaboration have. I hope that throughout this experience, you not only learn more about global issues and their impact on our communities, but also develop a sense of empathy and solidarity with people living in different realities all around the world.

I am looking forward to meeting you and working together and I hope we get to learn something from each other. During the following hard-working days, I encourage you to listen and communicate, express your ideas and to always be respectful. The chair will always be there to help you and support you. Remember, if you dream of something, you can achieve it. Every idea shared and every voice heard contributes to the collective effort of creating a more just and peaceful world. If I could give you one piece of advice, it would be to enjoy every second of this model. Interact with your fellow delegates, you never know who you might meet and what friendships you might forge. Take risks, embrace your full potential, and always believe in yourself. Only you can set your limits.

Thank you for your dedication and for being part of TECMUN. I am already so proud of you and I cannot wait to meet you. Together, let's look forward to meaningful change and solutions that resonate beyond our sessions. I can now only say thank you and wish you the best of luck!

---

Fátima Fuente del Campo González  
President of the First Committee on Disarmament and International Security for the  
XXXII TECMUN Jr.

# Background

The First Committee on Disarmament and International Security (FIRST) was created in 1945 as one of the United Nations General Assembly's (UNGA) six main committees, being composed by all 193 Member States of the United Nations. The committee deals with global challenges and threats that may affect international security. Additionally, it debates over a broad range of topics, including nonproliferation, arms control, nuclear disarmament, weapons of mass destruction, terrorism and illicit weapons' trafficking. The commission's work is essential in addressing the main causes of different conflicts and promoting disarmament efforts globally.

---

## Faculties

The First Committee on Disarmament and International Security, seeking for solutions to the challenges that the international security regime deals with, is entitled to:

- Discuss and provide recommendations on principles of cooperation that impact international peace and security;
- Work on measures to prevent conflicts including arms control agreements and non-proliferation treaties;
- Provide forums for Member States to discuss and debate issues related to disarmament and international security;
- Invite experts to provide insights and information on specific issues;
- Collaborate with specialized agencies and other international organizations focusing on specific aspects of disarmament and security;
- Elaborate studies to gather data and analysis on disarmament and security topics.

## Topic A

---

Actions to curb the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's nuclear ambitions to enhance security cooperation among countries in East Asia and the United States of America to mitigate the risk of military nuclear conflicts

---

*By: Fátima Fuente del Campo González, Josué Yazid Reyes Oliveros and David Trujillo Loza*

## ***Background***

In the past two years, the tensions, together with the calls for nuclear weapons, have only been increasing in the Korean Peninsula. The Republic of Korea's leader, trying to protect the country from their conflictive neighbors in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, indicated in January of 2023 that the country may need to consider the development of their own nuclear weapons. However, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea counts with the Military Nuclear Weapons Program (MNWP), created for self-defense, and necessary for protection in the face of hostile policies from Washington; and in 2024, is estimated for it to have approximately 50 nuclear weapons and enough production for six to seven nuclear weapons each year. The country's improvement in nuclear capabilities has led to heightened tensions with neighboring countries like the People's Republic of China in the north and the Russian Federation in the northeast, as well as the United States of America. Since the end of the Second World War, the United States of America and the Republic of Korea, have been working together on both security and defense affairs. Consequently, the Republic of Korea's most reasonable alternative is to work on a nuclear-sharing program with the United States, its tightest ally.

The increasing nuclear capabilities and regular missile launches by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have raised worries about a possible military conflict in East Asia. International non-proliferation principles<sup>1</sup> are being challenged by these acts which represent a threat to neighboring countries. It is necessary to develop practical solutions to reduce these dangers, advance peace and concentrate on diplomatic measures to reduce the country's nuclear danger. The goal is to look for workable solutions that may be put into practice by focusing on multilateral discussions, the enforcement of sanctions and regional cooperation. This particular strategy will draw focus on the need of using both collective

---

<sup>1</sup>**Non-proliferation principles:** a limit to the increase in the number of nuclear and chemical weapons that are produced. (Oxford Learner's Dictionary, n.d).

security measures and diplomacy to address the complex problems surrounding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea nuclear ambitions.

### ***The Democratic People's Republic of Korea's nuclear weapons programme***

Nuclear issues began in the late 1980s and early 1990s, as leaders in Pyongyang were going through the loss of their Cold War alliances pursuing diplomatic breakthroughs with the United States of America. In December of 1952, the Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) and the Academy of Sciences was established, however, progress was only seen when the Democratic People's Republic of Korea established cooperative agreements with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). Pyongyang signed for the founding of the USSR Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (JINR) in February of 1956 and started sending technicians and scientists for training to the USSR. Later that year, both countries signed the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance agreement on the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Nowadays, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is willing to pursue its ballistic missiles<sup>2</sup> and nuclear weapons programme, violating relevant Security Council's (SC) resolutions. The country continues to implement its five year military plan, which was unveiled in January of 2021. Meanwhile, the country's humanitarian situation grows increasingly critical, over ten million people are in need of humanitarian aid due to a combination of factors including restricted movement, ongoing food shortages, and restricted access to goods and essential services like clean water and healthcare. Consequently, the United Nations (UN) stays deeply concerned about aid needs and the necessity of allowing UN' agencies to enter the country in order to assess the situation.

### ***Nuclear testing in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea***

---

<sup>2</sup> **Ballistic missiles:** a missile that is fired into the air at a particular speed and angle in order to fall in the right place. (Oxford Learner's Dictionary, n.d).

Despite sanctions by the SC and intensive diplomatic efforts, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea persists in developing its nuclear weapons and missile programs. Since 2006, six nuclear explosive device tests and over 80 ballistic missile test launches have been conducted since 2022. It appears that the nation is still developing a nuclear warfighting capacity intended to get past local ballistic missile defenses, and with each nuclear test, the predicted quantity and size of the underground blasts increased. The most recent test was carried out by the North Korean army; the country has successfully tested a hydrogen bomb also known as a two-stage thermonuclear weapon, which it was refining for use on an intercontinental<sup>3</sup> ballistic missile.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been asked to give up its nuclear weapons and missile programs by both U.S. policy and resolutions at the UN. Talks over denuclearization<sup>4</sup> have been repeatedly rejected by Kim Jong Un. The North Korean leader sees nuclear weapons testing and intercontinental ballistic missiles as the ultimate guarantor of his autocratic<sup>5</sup> rule and has no intention of abandoning those programs, believing that over time, international acceptance as a nuclear power will be gained. As its leader made it public, he incorporated the status of a nuclear power into his Constitution.

In April 2018, the North Korean government declared that if it succeeded in its objectives, it would stop testing nuclear weapons and would close down the Punggye-ri nuclear test site. In May 2018, they destroyed the two test tunnel entrances with dynamite. According to reports from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the country began fixing the test site and its test tunnels in March 2022. The analysts found all this information by some pictures of a satellite that were taken by the imaging company Maxar, where early signs of activity were visible in the satellite photographs.

---

<sup>3</sup> **Intercontinental:** between continents. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

<sup>4</sup> **Denuclearization:** the action of removing nuclear weapons from a place. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

<sup>5</sup> **Autocratic:** demanding that people obey completely, without asking or caring about anyone else's opinions. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

Nowadays, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea conducts an underwater nuclear weapon system. During the first week of January of 2024, a new intermediate-range ballistic missile test was conducted off the west coast. The missile raised the possibility of an underwater drone carrying a bomb, and the nation announced the joint drills between Washington, Seoul and Tokyo, motivating them to test their undersea weapons. The Republic of Korea referred to the reported test results as a provocation and the South Korean Ministry of Defense came to the conclusion that it presents a threat to global and Korean peace, and they underlined that they would respond strongly if the Democratic People's Republic of Korea directly provoked them.

### ***United States of America and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea nuclear diplomacy***

For the last 30 years, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea pursuit of a nuclear arsenal<sup>6</sup> has been the United States of America's foreign policy on *weapons of mass destruction* main worry on the Korean Peninsula, threatening regional stability and global non-proliferation regime. Although many countries are keen on this issue, the United States of America has been the most important interlocutor in attempts to solve the problematic in the most diplomatic way. Moreover, it has been the leader in global efforts to pressure and isolate the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Efforts to counter the country's nuclear weapons program had been working through various combinations of diplomacy and pressure. As a result, it has slowed or interrupted the nuclear progress, however, these attempts have failed to roll back or to fundamentally change the dynamics of conflict in the Peninsula.

Through the decades, the nation has been consistent in highlighting what the United States of America wants. Even though the details of the negotiation are constantly changed, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea keeps an aim of bringing to and end the *Hostile*

---

<sup>6</sup> **Arsenal:** a building where weapons and military equipment are stored. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

*Policy.* As an illustration, this policy includes economic sanctions and criticism of North Korean institutions, especially on the country's human rights and military threats, particularly the ones emitted by the United States of America. North Korean nuclear development has dramatically accelerated the pace of progress in building its nuclear program in the last 5 years, and as the United States of America's administration has lately increased threats of military forces action and has been involved in high-profile summits with Kim Jong-un. Future diplomatic engagements of the United States of America with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea may hold enormous consequences for both countries, in spite of bringing to and end the *Hostile Policy* and the denuclearization as possible outcomes.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is in search of its recognition and legitimacy as a nuclear-armed State, similar to the States that are outside the Non-Proliferation Treaty such as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The Non-Proliferation Treaty's main objective is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology, to encourage the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and to further the goal of nuclear disarmament. The Treaty establishes a safeguards system under the responsibility of the IAEA, which also plays a central role under the Treaty in areas of technology transfer for peaceful purposes. Through the years, the country has expressed its support for denuclearization of the Korean peninsula. Nevertheless, this term may have a different meaning for the United States of America. The North Korean mandate said that denuclearization for North Koreans means totally removing the United States of America nuclear threat to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with the North Korean nuclear disarmament coming in the context of global efforts to achieve denuclearization of the world.

### ***Nuclear influence on East Asia***

Since the Democratic Republic of Korea began with the production of their own nuclear weapons, countries in East Asia such as the Republic of Korea, the Republic of India and

Japan have started to be alarmed by the fact of not being able to defend their country. As a matter of fact, countries such as the People's Republic of China opted to develop their nuclear programs. Consequently, a geopolitical<sup>7</sup> risk is growing in East Asia. Additionally, the worry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is that allies of the United States of America got convinced of going nuclear, representing a threat to the North Korean government and their interests over the area, especially affecting the Korean Peninsula.

The nation has a high political influence on the nuclear development of East Asian countries. However, the United States of America does persuade its allies that it can defend them from the North Korean nuclear programme with a *Nuclear Umbrella* guarantee. This programme consists of a country with a nuclear arsenal defending a country with no nuclear arsenal from possible threats. Despite the guarantee, some nations do not rely on this safeguarding<sup>8</sup> system. The Republic of Korea doubts on the effectiveness of the defense provided by the United States of America, resulting in the South Korean government increasing calls to go nuclear.

Security matters are the main reason for the Republic of Korea to be capable of nuclearization so that in mid 2022, a poll was made in the country and resulted that over 70 % of the population wanted the nation to set up a nuclear programme. Consequently, they started their nuclear programme but the United States of America interrupted with the *Nuclear Umbrella*. Nonetheless, the Republic of Korea saw the effectiveness in the People's Republic of China nuclear tests resulting in their good performance. Besides, the Republic of Korea saw the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with an exhaustive run on the development of nuclear arsenal and the affairs between the United States of America and the Russian Federation in nuclear matters. These factors had alerted the South Korean

---

<sup>7</sup> **Geopolitical:** connected with political activity as influenced by the physical features of a country or area. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

<sup>8</sup> **Safeguarding:** the action of keeping safe or secure. (Oxford English Dictionary, n.d)

government and their interest in a nuclear arsenal. Unfortunately, if the Republic of Korea started with a nuclear programme, the tensions in East Asia will rise.

Countries that are not part of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, are named *Nuclear Rebels*, in spite of being able to produce nuclear weapons in an unmeasured way and without intervention, and making use of nuclear energy facilities<sup>9</sup> in order to improve and develop their arsenal and testing the nuclear weapons on the atmosphere, outer space and water bodies. However, countries such as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan that has a nuclear arsenal and refuses to accept the terms of the Treaty, considers that the countries who have signed it, violate their own terms. Consequently, they decided to join other treaties that help them with their nuclear programme as the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM); the Convention focuses on the physical protection of peaceful use of nuclear materials, as well as the the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), that requires countries to destroy all chemical weapons and prohibits developing, stockpiling<sup>10</sup> or using chemical weapons. Although these conventions seems to keep a peaceful nuclear development, it represents a threat to non-proliferation countries (United States of America, Russian Federation and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), due to the extensive production of the nuclear weapons in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, resulting in geopolitical tensions.

### ***Nuclear tensions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its international impact***

The United States of America and the Republic of Korea have said that any use of nuclear weapons by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will result in the end of the actual leader Kim Jong Un regime. He has escalated nuclear tensions on the Korean Peninsula once more by their multiple nuclear tests. The United States of America also dispatched a nuclear

---

<sup>9</sup> **Facilities:** equipment required for doing something. (Oxford English Dictionary, n.d)

<sup>10</sup> **Stockpile:** to accumulate a stock of goods, or nuclear weapons. (Oxford English Dictionary, n.d)

powered submarine to the Republic of Korea. In retaliation<sup>11</sup>, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea conducted a second ballistic missile test that was able to reach the United States of America's mainland. Additionally, when the country responded to growing nuclear cooperation between the United States of America, the Republic of Korea and Japan by enshrining<sup>12</sup> nuclear weapons in its constitution earlier this year, it provided a stark illustration of this spiraling downward.

In an effort to intimidate the United States of America, Kim Jong Un, also declared that his nation would increase nuclear weapons manufacturing. Yoon Suk Yeol, the president of the Republic of Korea, had previously threatened to topple Kim's government in the event that the North used nuclear weapons. Following prior remarks by the president suggesting Seoul would build its own nuclear weapons, the United States of America and the Republic of Korea decided in April 2023 to give up their collaboration on nuclear conflict plans. President Joe Biden threatened to topple the North Korean leadership if it used nuclear weapons along with the accord announcement. The South Korean president did caution that they can have their own nuclear weapons quickly, given their scientific and technological capabilities, but he did not imply that he supported a nuclear arms race. Instead, Yoon Suk Yeol, was conveying to Washington Seoul's rising worries about the dependability of the United States of America's security guarantee, in light of the growing threat posed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's nuclear missiles.

The concern is rooted in the shock of Donald Trump's years, when the outgoing president frequently questioned the necessity of having troops in the country or even the security alliance itself. However, a part of it also stems from the altered security landscape, chief among them being the knowledge that the nation could launch a nuclear strike on the United States of America at any time. The greatest American-South Korean military

---

<sup>11</sup> **Retaliation:** the action of returning a military attack. (Oxford English Dictionary, n.d)

<sup>12</sup> **Enshrine:** to contain or keep something as if in a holy place. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

exercises with nuclear capable aircraft have already taken place the last year in 2023. Pyongyang has also increased its threats over nuclear weapons, accusing Washington and Seoul of pushing the two nations closer to nuclear conflict. Apart from launching over 40 missile tests in the previous year, North Korea also said in 2022 that it would implement a new law. The new law would make its nuclear weapons status irreversible, prohibit discussions on denuclearization, and most worryingly, permit the use of nuclear weapons in self-defense.

Different international reactions have been generated by steps taken to curtail the nuclear ambitions of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Japan has stepped up defense efforts, raising its military budget and working more closely with Washington and Seoul on joint exercises, as a close neighbor and ally of the United States of America. By using this approach, it expectates to increase its ability to prevent the North Korean menace. Also, despite being North Korea's former ally, People's Republic of China has voiced worries about regional stability and called for denuclearization through diplomatic talks. International measures to put pressure on Pyongyang also include the imposition of sanctions by the United Nations Security Council, which are backed by the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation.

However, Russian Federation involvement has been more conflicted. It has maintained diplomatic and economic ties with North Korea in an effort to counterbalance its influence in the area without inciting an escalation, even though it has supported UN's sanctions. As they support peaceful and diplomatic solutions, the nations that make up the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), have voiced their concerns regarding nuclear and missile tests. The European Union (EU) has imposed further sanctions and supported global efforts to stop North Korea's nuclear program in response to its strong condemnation of the country's behavior. In addition to supporting sanctions and taking part in

joint military drills in the area, the Commonwealth of Australia and Canada have demonstrated their support for their partners' security. If considered as an entire, these viewpoints and activities show a determined attempt to reduce the likelihood of nuclear conflicts while advancing security and stability in East Asia.

## *References*

---

1. Arms Control and Proliferation Profile: North Korea, Arms Control Association. (n.d.). Retrieved from: <https://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/arms-control-and-proliferation-profile-north-korea>
2. BBC News Mundo. (2022). Corea del Norte se declara un Estado con armas nucleares. Retrieved from: <https://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias-internacional-62846499.amp>
3. Daalder, I. (n.d.). Nuclear tensions on the Korean peninsula are accelerating dramatically, POLITICO. Retrieved from: <https://www.politico.eu/article/nuclear-tension-korea-peninsula-accelerate-dramatically/>
4. Democratic People’s Republic of Korea’s unannounced, new satellite launch, threatens peace, denuclearization efforts, speakers warn Security Council | Meetings coverage and press releases. (2024, May 31). Retrieved from: <https://press.un.org/en/2024/sc15715.doc.htm>
5. North Korea’s Nuclear Program: A History | Korean Legal Studies. (n.d.). Retrieved from: <https://kls.law.columbia.edu/content/north-koreas-nuclear-program-history>
6. North Korea’s Nuclear Weapons and Missile Programs, (2023), Congressional Research Service. Retrieved from: <https://sgp.fas.org/crs/nuke/IF10472.pdf>
7. Nuclear talks and geopolitical risk in East Asia | Asia-Pacific Leadership Network. (n.d.). Retrieved from: [https://www.apln.network/news/member\\_activities/nuclear-talks-and-geopolitical-risk-in-east-asia](https://www.apln.network/news/member_activities/nuclear-talks-and-geopolitical-risk-in-east-asia)

8. Nuclear tensions keep rising on Korean peninsula, (n.d), ICAN. Retrieved from:  
[https://www.icanw.org/nuclear\\_tensions\\_rise\\_on\\_korean\\_peninsula](https://www.icanw.org/nuclear_tensions_rise_on_korean_peninsula)
9. Nuclear weapons challenges in Asia. (n.d.). Retrieved from:  
<https://dkiapcss.edu/Publications/Nuclear%20Weapons%20Challenges%20in%20Asia.html>
10. Pakistan Nuclear Security Index, (n.d). NTI. Retrieved from:  
<https://www.nti.org/countries/pakistan/>
11. Revisiting History: North Korea and Nuclear Weapons. (n.d.). Wilson Center.  
Retrieved from:  
<https://www.wilsoncenter.org/event/revisiting-history-north-korea-and-nuclear-weapons>
12. The nuclear proliferation threat in the Korean Peninsula: Moving towards a South Korean nuclearization? (n. d.). Global Affairs And Strategic Studies. Retrieved From:  
<https://www.unav.edu/web/global-affairs/the-nuclear-proliferation-threat-in-the-korean-peninsula-moving-towards-a-south-korean-nuclearization->
13. The U.S., North Korea, and nuclear diplomacy. (2024, May 31). NCNK. Retrieved from:<https://www.ncnk.org/resources/briefing-papers/all-briefing-papers/history-u.s.-dprk-relations>
14. Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). (n.d.). IAEA. Retrieved from: <https://www.iaea.org/publications/documents/treaties/npt>
15. Warning Quantitative arms race appears imminent, High Representative tells Disarmament Commission session's opening Pursuing nuclear weapons won't guarantee state security | Meetings coverage and press releases. (2024, April 1). Retrieved from: <https://press.un.org/en/2024/dc3872.doc.htm>

16. Writer, S. (2023, November 19). Growing geopolitical risk stoking East Asian nuclear concerns, says expert. Nikkei Asia. Retrieved from: <https://asia.nikkei.com/Politics/Defense/Growing-geopolitical-risk-stoking-East-Asian-nuclear-concerns-says-expert>

## **Topic B**

---

Strategies to eradicate illicit weapons' trafficking in Latin America and the United States of America to minimize the number of homicides and crime due to criminal organizations in the region

---

*By: Fátima Fuente del Campo González, Josué Yazid Reyes Oliveros and David Trujillo Loza*

## ***Background***

In recent years, Latin America and the Caribbean have turned into a focus point for internal conflict and violence due to the prevalence of non registered arms trafficking and corruption. These weapons are responsible for the majority of the homicides in the region executed by criminal organizations. Unlicensed weapons come from different sources, such as illegal exportations or direct dealing between criminal groups and manufacturers. However, continent analysts of the Agency of Alcohol, Tabacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) specializing in the subject, agree that the major source of illicit weapons in the region is the United States of America. It is estimated for 200,000 or more ammunition to be bought in the country every year, to be trafficked to the United Mexican States through purchasers and countries like Jamaica and the Republic of Haiti through shipping companies and commercial airlines.

Security forces across 15 Latin American countries, including the United Mexican States, Federative Republic of Brazil, and the Republic of Colombia, seized over 8,000 firearms in the regional anti-arms trafficking operation coordinated by the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL). Since then, the United States of America Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms was alarmed due to the unmeasured arm trafficking from Latin American countries to the United States of America. Nonetheless, the United States of America has the world's most extensive legal firearms market, with more than 400 million firearms in the hands of civilians. However, most of these arms are unlawfully traded to criminal organizations in the world, mostly in Latin America, contributing to their empowerment and domain all over the world. Many are illegally trafficked to Canada, Mexico, the Caribbean, and Central and South America.

The problem relies on border controls that lack resources and political and economic stability, making it possible for criminal organizations to get advanced weapons. The

situation becomes more difficult as a consequence of corruption and a shortage of resources within the armed forces. High levels of armed violence are present in nations like the United Mexican States, the Republic of Colombia and the Federative Republic of Brazil; particularly because of the unauthorized armament transfer from the United States of America and other countries. In addition to risking public safety, trafficking has a negative impact for each country, like the increased crime, puts at risk the public safety, destabilizes areas, and impedes economic expansion.

### ***Influence of European weapon manufacturers***

The crimes that are committed with firearms<sup>13</sup> in the United States of America and Latin America, up to 40 % are executed with European weaponry. The most used weapons by criminal organizations in Latin America are classified as small arms and light weapons (SALW), most of them are produced by European countries like; the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Belgium, the Republic of Italy and the Republic of Austria. As an illustration, the presence of European firearms in possession of Latin American criminal organizations reflects a widespread trend. Between 2010 and 2019, 3,290 Italian weapons were found at crime scenes in Mexican territory.

The problem of arm trafficking conducted the Mexican government to file a negligence<sup>14</sup> lawsuit against the United States of America's gun stores. A similar approach could be employed to curb large-scale production in Europe. However, a study made by the University of Amsterdam, concludes that lack of transparency<sup>15</sup> shields the European arms industry from certain judicial processes. After analyzing the laws and jurisprudence<sup>16</sup> of 11 countries, such as the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of France and the Kingdom of Belgium, the report identifies that what exempts European manufacturers is the licensing

---

<sup>13</sup> **Firearms:** guns that can be carried easily. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

<sup>14</sup> **Negligence:** the fact of not giving enough care or attention to someone or something. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

<sup>15</sup> **Transparency:** the characteristic of being easy to see through. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

<sup>16</sup> **Jurisprudence:** the study of law and the principles on which law is based. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

of weapons that consist on the number of firearms that have a permission to be exported to Latin America, which most of this arsenal isn't licensed to be exported. As a result, the United Mexican States started regulating the number of licenses in the country, despite these regulations, millions of weapons circulate in the region due to corruption. It was estimated that over 60 million firearms were in hands of civilians in the region, both legally and illegally owned, where the Republic of Colombia, the Argentine Republic and the Federative Republic of Brazil, figured with 8.8 million SALW unregistered.

Europe exports 60 % of its small arms production to America, making it the largest documented exporter of small arms to North America and South America. These exportations are cataloged as SAWL, which are designed for police-military use and for civilian licensed markets. Apart from these legal arms exports, considerable quantities of small arms and other military equipment exit European harbors and airports illegally, due to the direct contact of criminal organizations with harbor custom authorities. Case studies of the University of Amsterdam on illegal arms deals, revealed the involvement of European citizens' agreements with criminal organizations in relationships from Europe to Latin America. The difference in the arrangements is that European arms production and exporting activities do not agree with the law enforcements of European exportations to reduce the arm flow towards Latin America due to economical losses.

### ***Relationships between criminal organizations and extremist groups from Asia***

During the last 20 years, Latin American criminal organizations' domain has expanded all over the globe, specifically in Eastern Europe and Asia. Consequently, the relationships of the Latin American cartel's with other criminal organizations are also expanded in Asia; these connections are more likely to be with extremist groups. Mexican criminal organizations have a nexus with the Libyan extremist group *Hezbollah*, which is known for running one of the largest and most sophisticated criminal networks in the world. Nevertheless, this group is

recognized because of its armed activities, such as armamentarium support to militias and extremist ramifications, as well as military training. All these factors had resulted in the partnership of the Mexican criminal organizations and the extremist group.

Due to the profile of several extremist groups such as *Al-Qaeda* and *Hezbollah* on illegal arm trading and the high Latin America criminal organizations demand of equipment, it has brought an international illegal trading of these. Moreover, in the last 5 years, extremist groups had perpetrated their attacks in Europe with SLAWs exported from Latin American cartels to the extremist groups in Asia, creating a massive criminal network. According to the Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT), they acknowledged and expressed its concern at the connections between terrorism and multiple forms of organized crime. In recent years, the use of weapons by extremists gained increasing attention in regional and international organizations, including the European Union (EU), in spite of the attacks at Paris in 2015. However, the United States of America declares that this connection is threatening its peace in new provocative ways, this in result of the two main menaces for the country's security, which are now joining forces. This has taken the United States of America to start considering declaring Mexican criminal organizations as extremist groups.

In response to the high arm trafficking due to the connections between these organizations, the United States of America has been considering the possibility of labeling Mexican criminal organizations as an extremist group. According to the United States of America State Department, in order to be labeled as a Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO), a criminal group must accomplish 3 criteria: it must be foreign-based, engage in extremist activity and the extremist activity threatens the United States of America citizens or the national security. By being labeled as an FTO, Mexican organizations won't stop their illicit activities. Nonetheless, it would get both their attention and of anyone from their external forces such as extremist groups in Asia, resulting in an international crime reduction. Due to

an FTO designation, the charges are far more severe even for a low-level crime, such as giving economic support to the cartel. Supporting any foreign extremist organization can result in a maximum sentence of up to 20 years in prison.

This would not only have an impact on Mexican cartels but it would affect Latin America's organizations from the Republic of Colombia, the Republic of El Salvador and the Federative Republic of Brazil, regardless of working with foreign extremist organizations. As a result, the exportation of the equipment from Asia will decrease. Furthermore, different routes of arm trafficking in Latin America will close and the crimes produced by these ones will be reduced. Nevertheless, the designation of Mexican Criminal groups as FTOs means targeting the United Mexican States as a country with extremist groups, having a negative geopolitical impact in the country that would affect the United Mexican States' economy and further relations with the United States of America and its allies.

### ***Border Control***

For many years, there has been a growing problem with drug and weapon trafficking between the United States of America and the United Mexican States. The Mexican Attorney General of the Republic (FGR) and the United States of America's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), collaborated to track the quantity and source of firearms entering from one country through another in response to the recent increase in violence. The United States of America was the source and transit country for 70 % to 90 % of the firearms that were traced back to the United Mexican States, according to the Mexican Secretariat of Foreign Relations. An even lower estimate of 68 % was calculated by the ATF and the American Government Accountability Office (GAO), with 50 % coming from domestic production and 18 % coming from imports into the United States of America before ending up in the United Mexican States.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) was established in 1997 as the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, defining *ant trafficking* as a form of cross border trafficking in firearms that entails covert transit of small amounts, frequently aimed at specific local demands. It is distinguished by smaller quantities and single straw purchases, which imply an organized trade. Straw purchases are defined when the intended buyer, either unable to complete the required federal background check or wishing to distance themselves from the transaction, employs someone else to complete the background check and obtain the firearm on their behalf. According to UNODC's law enforcement data, the ant trafficking pattern is sustained by the fact that most cross border seizures<sup>17</sup> include less than five firearms.

Action plans have already been attempted by both countries, such as Operation Armstrong and the Bilateral Strategy, to stop the unlicensed flow of weapons across borders. Operation Armstrong is a firearm-specific law enforcement operation designed to give member nations the tools they need to successfully battle the unauthorized guns trade. It places a strong emphasis on cooperation and information sharing between border control and law enforcement organizations. The Federative Republic of Brazil, the Republic of Costa Rica, the Republic of Ecuador, Republic of El Salvador, Republic of Panama, and the Kingdom of Spain, were the six nations involved in the operation, which took place in December, 2023. A total of 1,792 officers were particularly deployed<sup>18</sup> across four nations for the Enhanced Airport Deployment (EAD) during the operation. The creation of national operational plans, risk assessment, and instruction in detection procedures customized to recognize risk profiles were all part of the successful operation. Alternatively, the United Mexican States took action on the issue and presented a draft bilateral<sup>19</sup> agreement on arms

---

<sup>17</sup> **Seizure:** the action of taking something by force or with legal authority. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

<sup>18</sup> **Deploy:** to move soldiers or equipment to a place where they can be used when they are needed. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

<sup>19</sup> **Bilateral:** involving two groups or countries. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

trafficking as well as a proposal on the usage of intrusive and non-intrusive technology at 58 border points to prevent weapons from entering the country.

A list of the arms that organized crime most frequently uses was also provided by the Mexican Government, along with historical data on arms seizures, all manufactured in the United States of America; seven out of 10 times, the firearms used by organized crime come from the United States of America. In the United Mexican States, 7,432 guns have been seized under the past government. The unlawful ammunition trade provides the criminal groups with an enormous arsenal. The most recent acts of violence demonstrated how lethal the firepower<sup>20</sup> can be particularly in terms of its capacity to cause widespread harm and casualties. Additionally, the Mexican government provided tangible evidence of the connection between the rise in homicides in the nation and the trafficking of firearms from the neighboring country. In order to identify the networks that import, distribute, and sell firearms into the nation, it also included a map of the border crossing locations.

Armament trafficking occurs in several countries' borders where official regulatory and security measures are frequently circumvented<sup>21</sup> by the illicit arms trade. Transnational crime involves smuggling operations that take advantage of vulnerable or under-monitored border areas, making it relatively easy for traffickers to transfer weapons from one nation to another. Consequently, the eradication of lawbreaking firearm trafficking is essential, in order to reduce the number of homicides and other crimes committed by criminal groups in Latin America and the United States of America, by applying border security controls. The supply networks for unauthorized weaponries can be disrupted by strengthening border security via improved patrolling, thorough inspections, and innovative monitoring systems. Identifying and breaking up trafficking networks also requires strong international collaboration and intelligence sharing among the nations in the region. Joint task teams and cross-border

---

<sup>20</sup> **Firepower:** the number and size of guns that a military group has available. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

<sup>21</sup> **Circumvented:** to avoid something, especially cleverly or illegally. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

operations can increase the capacity of law enforcement organizations, allowing them to act more quickly and effectively. Moreover, supplying border staff with tools and training guarantees to ensure a full preparation for managing the intricacies<sup>22</sup> of arms trafficking.

Several nations like the Syrian Arab Republic, Republic of Iraq, Republic of Yemen, the United Mexican States and the United States Of America are frequently involved in this illegal trade, when borders are used to transfer weapons from different suppliers. The inclusion of transnational criminal networks, which operate across various countries and use complex pathways to avoid detection, are factors that contribute to the problem. Effectively tackling this issue calls for a more comprehensive regional strategy that involves cooperation with nations outside of the immediate border. Improving international collaboration and intelligence exchanges across a broader range of countries are essential for blocking arms trafficking routes and curb organized crime groups. It is crucial to enhance security measures and coordinate regional operations to combat weapon trafficking and the associated violence effectively.

### ***International response to combat trafficking and its impact in Latin America and United States of America***

The trafficking of illicit weapons in Latin America and the United States of America has led to an important increase in the number of homicides and other crimes. All of those consequences are sustained by the actions of criminal organizations. In addition to causing local communities to become unstable, the illegal commerce jeopardizes national security initiatives in the involved nations. The region's socioeconomic development and public safety are threatened by the cycle of crime that increases by the easy access to firearms.

The First Committee on Disarmament and International Security (FIRST), among other United Nations' entities, has acknowledged the pressing need to combat illicit arms

---

<sup>22</sup> **Intricacies**: complicated details. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

trafficking as a vital facet of international security. The main goals are to promote member state capacity-building efforts, develop legal frameworks<sup>23</sup> and advance international cooperation. In order to effectively address illegal arms flows, countries need support from the UNODC to strengthen their legal frameworks and law enforcement capacities. Numerous nations, both inside and outside of Latin America, have acted decisively to stop the illegitimate trafficking of firearms. As an illustration, to prevent weaponry from entering black markets<sup>24</sup>, the United States of America has tightened export and sales regulations on firearms. Correspondingly, European countries like the Federal Republic of Germany, French Republic, the Kingdom of Spain and the Italian Republic, have worked with their Latin American counterparts through bilateral and multilateral agreements to improve intelligence sharing and border security. These initiatives seek to dismantle criminal organizations engaged in the smuggling of guns and limit the quantity of firearms available for use in violent crimes.

The successful implementation of comprehensive regional plans, like those created by the Organization of American States (OAS), demonstrate a shared dedication to addressing the underlying causes of illegitimate arms trafficking. The OAS enables cooperative efforts to dismantle criminal networks, enhance arms tracing systems, and encourage responsible arms transfers by using communication and cooperation among its member states. These programs seek to reduce crime and homicides while simultaneously promoting stability and sustainable development in the area. The United States of America has also implemented bilateral agreements and regional collaborations to mitigate the effects of unauthorized weapon trafficking. For instance, several programs with the United Mexican States concentrate on

---

<sup>23</sup> **Legal framework:** a system of rules, ideas, or beliefs that is used to plan or decide something. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

<sup>24</sup> **Black markets:** illegal trading of goods that are not allowed to be bought and sold, or that there are not enough of for everyone who wants them. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

improving law enforcement collaboration to obstruct arms smuggling routes and fighting organized crime. Besides, initiatives like the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative aim to bolster security cooperation among Caribbean nations, with the objective of curbing unlawful arms trafficking and mitigating the violence associated with criminal activities.

The European Union's international initiatives have assisted in the fight against unruled arm trafficking in Latin America. Projects to improve border control systems, encourage arms identification and tracking, and offer technical support to fortify legislative frameworks in partner nations, have all received backing from the EU. Along with preventing the flow of unlicensed armament, these programs also assist more extensive security sector reforms and capacity-building activities in the impacted areas. Additionally, frameworks have been formed by regional organizations like the African Union (AU) and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) to combat illicit arms trafficking inside their respective territories. In order to stop the spread of unlicensed arsens and mitigate their influence on security and stability, these frameworks place a strong emphasis on member state collaboration, intelligence sharing, and harmonization of national laws. These groups support larger international initiatives to combat transnational organized crime and advance peace and security by motivating regional collaboration and coordination. A variety of strategies are being used by the international community to counter irregular weapons trafficking in Latin America and the United States of America. These measures include improving law enforcement capacities and promoting regional and global collaboration. Countries and international organizations may reduce the impact of violence involving weapons and help to create safer and more resilient communities around the world by working together to address the underlying causes and effects of illegal arms flow.

## References

---

1. America's Quarterly. (2023, May 18). *Behind a rise in Latin America's violent crime, a deadly flow of illegal guns*.  
<https://www.americasquarterly.org/article/behind-a-rise-in-latin-americas-violent-crime-a-deadly-flow-of-illegal-guns/>
2. De Relaciones Exteriores, S. (s. f.). *Progress for Mexico-US Binational Strategy on Illicit Arms Traffic*. gob.mx. Retrieved from:  
<https://www.gob.mx/sre/articulos/progress-for-mexico-us-binational-strategy-on-illicit-arms-trafficking-227770>
3. *Infographics | Arms Trafficking Across the US-Mexico Border*. (s. f.). Wilson Center, Retrieved from:  
<https://www.wilsoncenter.org/article/infographics-arms-trafficking-across-us-mexico-border>
4. *Operation Armstrong in Latin America*. (s. f.). United Nations : Office On Drugs And Crime. Retrieved from:  
<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/firearms-protocol/news/2023/Dec/operation-armstrong-in-latin-america.html>
5. *Organized Crime Module 16 Key Issues: Terrorism and trafficking in weapons*. (n.d.). unodc sherloc. Retrieved July 6, 2024, Retrieved from:  
<https://sherloc.unodc.org/cld/en/education/tertiary/organized-crime/module-16/key-issues/terrorism-and-trafficking-in-weapons.html>
6. Smolinski, P. (2023, April 1). *The U.S. could designate Mexican drug cartels as terrorist organizations — what would that mean?* CBS News. Retrieved July 6, 2024,

Retrieved from:

<https://www.cbsnews.com/news/mexican-drug-cartels-terrorist-organization-what-would-that-mean/>

7. Solmirano, C. (2023, May 15). *Behind a Rise in Latin America's Violent Crime, A Deadly Flow of Illegal Guns*. Americas Quarterly. Retrieved July 6, 2024, Retrieved from:

<https://www.americasquarterly.org/article/behind-a-rise-in-latin-americas-violent-crime-a-deadly-flow-of-illegal-guns/>

8. *Terrorism arms crime nexus* | Office of Counter-Terrorism. (n.d.). the United Nations. Retrieved July 6, 2024, Retrieved from:

<https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/cct/terrorism-arms-crime-nexus>

9. *The armor of the European arms industry* | International. (2023, July 31). EL PAÍS English. Retrieved July 6, 2024, Retrieved from:

<https://english.elpais.com/international/2023-07-31/the-armor-of-the-european-arms-industry.html>

10. *The Evolving Dynamics of Terrorism: The Terrorist-Criminal Nexus of Hezbollah and The Los Zetas Drug Cartel Daniel Valencia Fall 2014 INSS 5390 Capstone*. (n.d.). UTEP. Retrieved July 6, 2024, Retrieved from:

[https://www.utep.edu/liberalarts/nssi/\\_files/docs/capstone%20projects1/valencia\\_evolving-dynamics-of-terrorism.pdf](https://www.utep.edu/liberalarts/nssi/_files/docs/capstone%20projects1/valencia_evolving-dynamics-of-terrorism.pdf)

11. *Warning Quantitative arms race appears imminent, High Representative tells Disarmament Commission session's opening Pursuing nuclear weapons won't guarantee state security* | Meetings coverage and press releases. (2024, April 1).

<https://press.un.org/en/2024/dc3872.doc.htm>

XXXII TECMUN Jr.  
**Glosary of Forbidden Words**

---

***Forbidden Words***

*Defined by the United Nations, are non diplomatic terms participants must avoid to mention during their speeches on the debate and in the writing of resolution projects*

<b>Forbidden Words</b>	<b>Permitted equivalent</b>
First world countries	Developed countries
Third world countries	Developing countries
Gay	Member of the LGBTIQ+ community
War <sup>25</sup>	Belic conflict
Rape	Sexual Harassment
Terrorist	Extremist
Kill or murder	Deprive someone of their life
Death	Casualties
Assassination	Homicide
Army	Military forces
Money	Economic resources
Poor	Lack of resources
Okay	Yes or agree
Black <sup>26</sup>	African American

---

<sup>25</sup> The word war can be used in order to refer to historical contexts, such as the Cold War, the First World War, etc. It can only be used in the Security Council to refer to armed conflicts.

<sup>26</sup> The word black, with regard to race, is not forbidden but it is recommended to limit its use and refer to this sector as African American or Afrodescendants.

XXXII TECMUN Jr.  
**Glosary for Resolution Projects**

---

***Preambulatory Phrases***

*Preambulatory Phrases are used at the beginning of every Resolution Paper in order to give context about the resolutions made for the topic. Preambulatory Phrases must be written in italics followed by a sentence that gives said context. For each Resolution Paper there must be five sentences beginning with a Preambulatory Phrase.*

Affirming	Desiring	Noting with deep concern
Alarmed by	Emphasizing	Noting with satisfaction
Approving	Expecting	Noting further
Bearing in mind	Expressing its appreciation	Observing
Believing	Fulfilling	Reaffirming
Confident	Fully aware	Realizing
Contemplating	Further deploring	Recalling
Convinced	Further recalling	Recognizing
Declaring	Guided by	Referring
Deeply concerned	Having adopted	Seeking
Deeply conscious	Having considered	Taking into consideration
Deeply convinced	Having examined	Taking note
Deeply disturbed	Having received	Viewing with appreciation
Deeply regretting	Keeping in mind	Welcoming

XXXII TECMUN Jr.  
**Glosary for Resolution Projects**

---

***Operative Clauses***

*Operative Clauses are used at the beginning of every resolution within the Resolution Paper on the debated topic. They must be written in italics and bold.*

Accepts	Endorses	Notes
Affirms	Draws the attentions	Proclaims
Approves	Emphasizes	Reaffirms
Authorizes	Encourages	Recommends
Calls	Expresses its appreciation	Regrets
Calls upon	Expresses its hope	Reminds
Condemns	Further invites	Requests
Confirms	Further proclaims	Solemnly
Congratulates	Further reminds	Affirms
Considers	Further recommends	Strongly
Declares accordingly	Further requests	condemns
Deplores	Further resolves	Supports
Designates	Has resolved	Takes note of
		Transmits
		Trusts



